6 Trade in Amer 6.

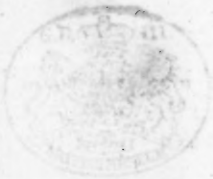
A POLITICAL ESSAY UPON THE *ENGLISH* AND *FRENCH* COLONIES IN *Northern* and *Southern America*,

Considered in a NEW LIGHT.

BY A PATRIOT.

LONDON:

Printed for G. WOODFALL, at the *King's-Arms*, the Corner of *Craig's Court*, *Charing-Cross*; and at his Shop in the Court of Requeſt. 1760.



This ESSAY

Is addreſſed, with Reſpect and Zeal,

TO

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

The EARL of *HALLIFAX*,

First Lord Commiſſioner of Trade and Plantations,

And one of His MAJESTY's

Moſt Honourable PRIVY COUNCIL.

A POLITICAL ESSAY UPON THE *ENGLISH* AND *FRENCH* COLONIES.

THE Northern Colonies, from their Extent, Population, and Situation, are the moſt proper to aſſure to *Europe*

Europe the Empire of *America*.

If the Southern Colonies produce the moſt precious Commodities, the Northern Colonies produce the moſt neceſſary Commodities. The Colonies of the South have moſt commercial Value, the Colonies of the North have moſt political Value.

The Firſt are cultivated with a leſſer Number of Men, and produce more rapid Profits: They

They are, therefore, fitteſt for the Nations of *Europe*, whoſe authorized Luxury requires the moſt fertile Sources for an immediate Opulency, and whoſe Population can the leaſt ſupply the Wants of the Colony, provided the Nation has Occaſion for her own Subjects in *Europe*, to cultivate her Lands.

The Laſt are the moſt ſuitable to the Nations in *Europe*, which are the leaſt diſtant, and want People to extend their Commerce,

merce, and augment their Navy.

The Nation which poſſeſſes the Southern Colonies, will become the moſt opulent in numerary Productions. The Nation which poſſeſſes the Northern Colonies, will become the moſt formidable in its Navy. The one will increaſe its Revenues, the other will multiply its Ships. But if the one or the other abuſes of its Forces received from their Colonies; or, if the

Colonies

Colonies themſelves even happen to vie, and try their reciprocal Strength with each other; it is evident, and inconteſtable, that the political Force of the Northern Colonies, will deſtroy the opulent Force of the Southern Colonies; that the Equilibre neceſſary to the mutual Conſervation will be overturned, and the Balance will incline to the North of *America*. To preſerve, therefore, this Equilibre, ſo important for the Tranquillity and Peace of the Colonies, thoſe of the

South muſt have ſome Reſources in the North, which compenſate their natural Weakneſs; and conſequently, that the Nation which poſſeſſes them may have Settlements in the North, which can protect thoſe in the South.

The relative Value of Colonies may, and ought to be appreciated upon theſe Principles: That is to ſay, their Value of Conveniences, and of Compariſon. But as to their real and abſolute Value for their Mother-Country

Country and Metropolis in *Europe*, it muſt be eſtimated according to the Domination or Power which the Mother-Country, or Metropolis, can exert there; according to the Fertility of the Soil, the Nature of the Productions, the Security of their Exportations to their Mother-Country, or Metropolis; according to the Population and Employment of the Coloniſts, the Eaſe and Convenience of recalling them to their Mother-Country; in a Word, according to

the Facilities that the Government finds to exert its Influence in the Colony. As all theſe Advantages reſult principally from the Proximity between the Mother-Country, or Metropolis, in *Europe* and the Colony, the greateſt Value of the Colony can only be calculated from their leaſt Diſtance; and, conſequently, the Influence more or leſs great of Colonies, for the general Equilibre of *European* Powers. This leaſt Diſtance becomes, therefore, the only Sign of the real

real Value of Colonies for *Europe*.

The Southern Colonies are at the greateſt Diſtance from *Europe*; Population is weak there; the Soil is ſoon exhauſted; their real Value, therefore, neceſſarily diminiſhes.

In the Northern Colonies, Population is more prolific; the alimentary Productions more abundant; their Diſtance from *Europe* is leſs. Theſe Advantages

tages in combining themſelves, give to their Productions a Character of Perpetuity, and open to them a View of Progreſſion, and of Improvement, of which the Southern Productions are not ſuſceptible.

The Northern Colonies have therefore indiſputably a real abſolute Value, which the Opulency of the Southern Colonies balances very imperfectly, even in their greateſt Splendor. From whence proceeds, that the Southern Colonies

lonies may be compared only to an Eſtate for Life, or to a Kind of Emphytheoſe; but the Northern Colonies may be conſidered as the natural Patrimony of *Europe*, and the Reſource of its People; if the Duration of a general Peace, and of a good Government, favours ſufficiently Population, as to become onerous to the Mother-Country in *Europe*.

F I N I S.

N I N I S.